THE
CAROLINA GAZETTE.
SOUTH

[VOL. XXXIV.] [NUMB. 1696.]

From *Monday* MARCH 28, to *Monday* APRIL 4, 1768.

Chriſtopher Gadſden

HAVING framed a WHARF at the North end of the town, will be much obliged to the gentlemen any way concerned in veſſels, for their BALLAST, delivered at his wharf; at the end of which any ſhip that comes over the bar may lie, and where there is every neceſſary convenience for diſcharging with the greateſt diſpatch.

N. B. THREE veſſels can at any time be diſpatched together at ſaid wharf.

New Advertiſements.

TO BE SOLD to the higheſt bidder, at the uſual place in Charles-Town, *on Tueſday the 29th inſtant;*

A PIECE of LAND,

Belonging to the SOUTH CAROLINA SOCIETY,

To be divided into two LOTS,

THE whole containing in front 308 feet on the weſt ſide of Old Church-ſtreet continued, and in depth 47 feet and 6 inches on the ſouth ſide, and 48 feet on the north end agreeable to an exact ſurvey.

Twelve months credit will be given, paying intereſt and giving ſecurity.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, jun. & Co.

TO BE SOLD, on Wedneſday the 23th day of April next. at the ſubſcriber's houſe in Broad ſtreet, *oppoſite to Mrs.* Hoyland's;

A VARIETY of houſhold furniture, more than he has now occaſion for, conſiſting of mahogany bedſteads, tables, chairs, looking-glaſſes, china, pictures, plate, a marquè, an eight day clock, and many other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Good notes of hand payable in two months, without intereſt, will be taken in payment.

JOHN MURRAY.

TO BE SOLD by public outcry at Mr. Thomas Nightingale's *near* Charles-Town, *on Friday the 15th day of April, inſtant; the ſale to begin preciſely at eleven o'clock in the forenoon:*

SIxty NEGROES, belonging to the eſtate of Francis Stuart, deceaſed, among whom are ſawyers, coopers, boat-negroes, caulkers, a houſe-carpenter, ſeamſtreſs, houſe negroes, and handy boys and Girls.

Alſo,

At the ſame time and place will be ſold,

Two excellent COASTING SCHOONERS.

Credit will be given to January 1769, paying intereſt with approved ſecurity.

ANNE STUART, Adminiſtratrix.
LEWIS REEVE, } Adminiſtrators
HENRY STUART, }

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of ISOBELL MARSHALL, late of Charles-Town, widow, deceaſed, are deſired to make the ſame known immediately, to

9w. JOHN STUART, } Executors.
ROBERT WELLS, }

March 25, 1768.

On Thurſday the 28th day of April, 1768, will be ſold by public vendue at the plantation of the late William Maſſeter, deceaſed, in Prince William's pariſh;

ALL the ſaid plantation, containing about 1000 acres of land, with a ſmall tract of 150 acres adjoining land of John Waring, and James Macpherſon, moſtly ſwamp, and about 80 acres cleared. Alſo,

About forty Negroes, moſtly country born; among whom are, carpenters, ſawyers, and handy boys and girls. Likewiſe,

The ſtock of cattle, horſes, hogs, plantation tools, &c.

The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale.

All perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in properly atteſted; and all thoſe indebted to make payment by the above day to

THOMAS FERGUSON, } Executors.
CHARLES BROWNE, }

A PERSON capable of Book-keeping, and minding a ſtore, would be glad of employ. For Particulars, enquire of the printer.

March 28, 1768.

From the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

A

NY conſiderations upon the nature of our preſent ſituation, will appear impertinent and ill-timed, while we have a writer ſo capable and ſo anxious to ſupport the liberties of his country, but ſince information cannot be ſo effectually communicated, as by placing the ſame object in a variety of lights, the eſſay which you are now requeſted to convey to the world, through the channel of your preſs, may have its uſe. The patriot Farmer has, with great judgment and preciſion, applied his obſervations to thoſe important particulars which have lately occurred. The author of the preſent performance has endeavoured to ſupport the intereſts of the colonies, by reaſons drawn from general principles; and, if he can but be ſo happy as to co-operate with his worthy predeceſſor in correcting the prejudiced, or informing the ignorant, he will have the ſatisfaction of thinking that he has diſcharged the duty of A CITIZEN.

The NATURE and EXTENT of PARLIAMENTARY POWER Conſidered, *In ſome remarks upon Mr.* PITT's SPEECH *in the Houſe of Commons, previous to the Repeal of the* STAMP-ACT. With an INTRODUCTION, *applicable to the preſent ſituation of the* COLONIES. *Sept.* 1767.

"If there be any one ſo credulous as not to appre-
"hend the fatal conſequences of this PARLIAMEN-
"TABLE POWER, I cannot but wonder at that man's
"ſecurity." *Demoſthenes ad Philipic.*

INTRODUCTION.

THE following piece was written but a ſhort time before the repeal of the ſtamp-act; and as the ſubject of it was of the moſt general and important nature, the trifling alteration of circumſtances which a few months have produced, cannot prevent its being as applicable to the preſent ſtate of our affairs, as to thoſe diſagreeable controverſies, in which we have been heretofore unhappily involved. The conciliating ſpirit which prevailed upon the firſt intelligence of the ſtamp-act's being repealed, prevented its publication then, though the author was ever perfectly convinced, the colonies would not long have any reaſon to flatter themſelves, that the repeal of this act was a ſacrifice to liberty; or that it proceeded from any thing more than an apprehenſion of the ill conſequences which our brethren of Britain muſt have felt from the œconomical reſolutions which we had formed. Upon examining the debates, previous to the repeal, if any one could have doubted the ſenſe of the legiſlature, the act for ſecuring the dependance of the colonies, would have reduced it to a ſufficient degree of certainty. Indeed, if this act had been more equivocal, the billeting act was explicit enough to have pointed out clearly to every common underſtanding, their *generous meaning*——A meaning evidenced by ſuch meaſures as could not but excite the moſt alarming apprehenſions.

In mixt forms of government, where the delicacy of the conſtitution requires the ſtricteſt attention, to the movements of each diſtinct part, jealous fears frequently intervene, upon the ſlighteſt appearance of irregularity. The hiſtory of England, alone, will furniſh us with facts ſufficient to ſupport this aſſertion, ſince every man who poſſeſſes the ſmalleſt ſhare of hiſtorical knowledge, muſt certainly have obſerved, that before any meaſure of importance could obtain the neceſſary approbation of the three eſtates of the kingdom, it firſt paſſed a ſevere and critical examination; leſt a ſuperior addreſs in either of the parties intereſted, ſhould give them ſome particular advantage——leſt a deſigning miniſter ſhould extend the prerogative of the crown, or an artful commoner increaſe the liberty of the ſubject. A few thouſands added to the military liſt, have alarmed the whole nation; and a body of troops, not equal to thoſe upon the American eſtabliſhment, have with the moſt terrible apprehenſions, been conſidered as a formidable army——ſo averſe have the people of England ever been, to truſt their liberties, even with the beſt of men, that they have choſen to depend upon the precarious aid of ſubſidiary troops, rather than put arms into the hands of their own countrymen; while there was the leaſt probability that thoſe arms might be employed to the ſubverſion of liberty. This conduct, I only mean to remark as conſiſtent with the genius of liberty: and though its policy, when critically examined, may not appear altogether unexceptionable, yet will the *jealous caution* which produced it, be ever conſidered as the grand bulwark of freedom. When I apply myſelf to conſider the ſituation of the coloniſts, I cannot but obſerve that they labour under difficulties peculiar to themſelves. They have not only to guard their liberties againſt the encroachments of the royal prerogative, but even to protect their property againſt the inveſions of their more powerful brethren. The people of England have only one ſingle defence to make for the preſervation of their freedom; and if the ſyſtem of venality and corruption, which now ſo generally prevails, does not gradually lead them into a ſtate of ſlavery, no open violence can ever affect it. Far different is the ſituation of the divided Americans. Of them every diſtinct colony has hitherto been conſidered as a particular plantation of the crown, and been governed by ſuch looſe, diſcretionary powers, as were better calculated to ſupport the *deſpotiſm* of a miniſter than the *liberties* of the ſettlers. They are now conſidered as dangerous rivals, and their unprotected intereſts muſt fall a ſacrifice to thoſe of their jealous brethren. An artful, deſigning miniſter would naturally endeavour to conciliate the affections of thoſe who more immediately ſurround the throne, by removing any burthens from their ſhoulders, and fixing them upon thoſe, by whoſe murmurs and complaints he could not be ſo immediately affected. To gratify the diſeaſes of his ſelfiſh countrymen, and flatter them with the appearance of an unnatural ſuperiority; he would willingly ſubſcribe to any acts for the limiting our trade, and reſtraining our manufactures: But perfectly convinced that the Americans will neither be ſo ſtupid as not to perceive the iniquity of theſe meaſures, nor ſo paſſive as patiently to ſubmit to their being carried into execution, he prudently prepares to ſupport them by means as infamous and oppreſſive as thoſe which are to be ſupported. Though our European neighbours are driven from the continent; and though our ſavage enemies have long ſince laid down the hatchet, yet have our careful guardians left with us a very conſiderable body of troops, and are daily ſending over freſh ſupplies——*to protect us from any future dangers*; when it cannot but be evident to every man of common knowledge, that, in our preſent ſituation, we are both able and willing to defend our own frontiers, without putting the government to the trouble of tranſporting troops for that purpoſe, at ſuch an immenſe expence. We have now ſixteen regiments diſtributed through the different colonies——moſt of 'em, inſtead of being a defence to our frontiers, are a burthen to our maritime cities; where they are, by virtue of an act of the Britiſh parliament, to be plentifully ſupplied with neceſſaries at the expence of the place where they may be quartered; and as the quartering them depends altogether upon the arbitrary will of the commanding officer, he is abſolutely veſted with a power of oppreſſing any ſingle colony, which may have been ſo unfortunate as to have incurred the reſentment of thoſe who appointed him.

When the miniſtry reſolved to burthen us with ſo many troops, it was not thought proper to make the uſual requiſitions to the different aſſemblies for the neceſſary ſupplies. The power of parliament had met with an unexpected oppoſition, in their firſt attempts to enforce the ſtamp act. Urged by a prudent attention to their own intereſts, they had indeed determined to repeal this oppreſſive act; but, leſt this extraordinary conceſſion ſhould be conſidered as an acknowledgment of right, they determined to exert their authority once more in a manner ſo explicit, as ſhould leave us no room to doubt their meaning.

One act is paſſed to declare the dependance of the colonies upon the imperial crown and parliament of Great-Britain; and that dependance is immediately proved by a law for billetting ſoldiers in America, and for obliging thoſe places, in which the commanding officer may think proper to quarter them, to grant certain very ample ſupplies of neceſſaries. Upon application to the government of New-York, the general aſſembly of that province ſhewed their readineſs to comply with every thing that might be required for the accomodation of thoſe troops which had contributed to the valuable acquiſitions in America. They framed a law for the purpoſe, and granted a ſufficiency of ſuch articles as they conceived moſt uſeful and neceſſary for the ſoldiers: They did not indeed comply with every particular contained in the act of parliament—— perhaps it might not be in their power. If any thing was to be given by the coloniſts for the accommodation of the ſoldiery, ſurely they were the beſt judges of their own abilities, as well as of thoſe articles which they could moſt conveniently procure. If the parliament had thought proper to have ordered porter inſtead of ſmall beer, and gin inſtead of rum, they would ſcarcely have procured a ſufficient quantity, had they even fought it with fixed bayonets. Although the inhabitants could not but be alarmed at a requiſition ſupported by the whole legiſlative authority, yet did they prudently decline taking notice of ſuch an *extraordinary procedure*, and very modeſtly reſolved to comply with the deſign of the act without any immediate reference to the act itſelf. Some trifling alterations were indeed made in the ſtipulated allowances; but ſo inconſiderable were they, that I believe the ſoldiery complained but little of the alteration; and I cannot think that the greateſt enemy to America ever imagined that the free men of New-York, when they uſed a diſcretionary power in granting a ſhare of their own private property, for the uſe of the army, and were hardy enough to deviate, in ſome minute particulars, from the directions of the Britiſh parliament, would ever have excited ſo violent—ſo unjuſtifiable a reſentment. A reſentment expreſſed by a proceeding the moſt unreaſonable and unconſtitutional—ſuch a proceeding as muſt prove, beyond all poſſibility of contradiction, that whatever conceſſions we may receive from a prudent attachment to their own intereſt, we can expect nothing from a generous attention to the ſpirit of their own happy conſtitution, or from an honeſt reluctance to invade the natural rights of their fellow ſubjects.

——*Sed compellere motus*
Nec tibi quid liceat, ſed quid faciſſe decebit
Occurrat, mentemque domet reſpectus honeſti. CLAUD.

Mr. PITT has frequently declared, that the freemen of Great-Britain have no right to take money out of our pockets, without firſt obtaining our conſent; and yet their repreſentatives in parliament have reſolved, without deigning to conſult us, that we ſhall pay a certain ſum for furniſhing the ſoldiery with particular neceſſaries. Unwilling to revive a conteſt, which had juſt before been ſettled ſo much to our ſatisfaction, we declined renewing the diſpute with regard to the legality of the act. We were contented to receive it as a *reaſonable requiſition*, though not as *a binding law*; and conſulting our own abilities and convenience, we granted ſuch articles as we thought would anſwer *the deſign of the act*. In this conduct, ſo remarkably temperate, we have incurred the higheſt diſpleaſure of the Britiſh parliament, and are expoſed, as a puniſhment due to our offences, to one of the moſt general and ſevereſt penalties which the hand of power could inflict. An act has paſſed to ſtrip us of our legiſlative power, & render us unable to provide for ourſelves in a ſituation of the moſt imminent danger; becauſe we have outrageouſly refuſed to ſubſcribe to our own ruin. We have modeſtly avoided controverting a point of the *higheſt* importance, leſt we ſhould draw upon ourſelves a charge of *obſtinacy* and *wilfulneſs*. We have complied with the *meaning*, though not with the *letter* of the late act. We have evidenced the moſt grateful and complying diſpoſition, and are nevertheleſs doomed to receive the puniſhment of the moſt rebellious oppoſition. If our every act is thus liable to be miſconſtrued, and we are patiently to receive ſuch ſevere chaſtiſement, we muſt at once renounce the name of freemen, and accommodate ourſelves to a ſtate of *abject voſſalage*.

We may not, perhaps, juſt now feel any immediate ill conſequences from this reſtraint upon our legiſlation; but, when we are to determine upon the propriety or juſtice of any particular act, we are to conſider all the effects which it may probably, or even poſſibly produce. Suppoſe (for inſtance) that our ſavage neighbours ſhould once more wantonly invade our frontiers—to what a horrid ſituation we ſhould be reduced! Our lives and fortunes expoſed to the attacks of a barbarous enemy, without our being able to raiſe either men or money for our protection. Can the greateſt enemy to America think of our being reduced to a ſituation ſo truly diſtreſsful, without accuſing of the moſt unnatural severity, thoſe who arrogate to themſelves an abſolute power of directing and reſtraining our every action, in ſuch a manner as may beſt anſwer their own partial purpoſes? In this amazing exertion of parliamentary power, the ſingle colony of New-York is not alone concerned. It may hereafter be the fate of every other province, unleſs they now cordially unite in ſuch an application as may confirm their liberty, or eſtabliſh their ſubordination upon ſome regular principles.

I am no favourer of violent meaſures. I would endeavour to ſupport our pretenſions by force of reaſoning, not by force of arms; but yet I would anxiouſly wiſh that nothing may intimidate us into an acquieſcence with the meaſures of oppreſſion. We may be compelled to ſubmit, but never to relinquiſh our claim to the privileges of the free man.

When we complain of the violent proceedings in the late adminiſtrations; let us conſider the alterations which a century has produced in our conſtitution. We have now a ſtanding army of one hundred and twenty regiments. Since a family of rank but what has ſome military connections; and even in the houſe of commons there are too many gentlemen of the ſword. No wonder then that we are alarmed with ſuch *ſpirited reſolves*—that execution is to precede judgment; and that the inhabitants of a colony are regarded as *dependant waſſals*, by thoſe who have been accuſtomed to conſider a legion of *free ſubjects*, as a band of *abſolute ſervants*—points of honour now take place of points in law, and *Magna Charta* itſelf muſt give away to that *furor militaris* which ſo univerſally prevails. The hand which beſtows a truncheon can never be guilty of oppreſſion, and the will of an artful miniſter will become the law of a whole nation.

I am no enemy to the preſent military eſtabliſhment, but as I conceive it may influence and endanger our liberties; nor have I any reſentment againſt the inhabitants of that country, which gave birth to my anceſtors, but when I conſider them as exerting their ſuperior power to reduce their fellow ſubjects to a ſtate of ſubordination inconſiſtent with their natural rights, and not to be reconciled to the ſpirit of their own conſtitution. I admire and revere the well regulated government of Great-Britain, and only wiſh to have our own ſyſtem eſtabliſhed by ſo excellent a ſtandard.

As a coloniſt, my moſt ambitious views extend no further than the rights of a Britiſh ſubject. I can not comprehend how my being born in America ſhould diveſt me of theſe; nor can I conceive why the liberty and property of a free born American ſhould not be protected from every invaſion with the ſame caution, which has ever been exerted to guard the privileges of an Engliſhman. If we are entitled to the liberties of Britiſh ſubjects we ought to enjoy them *unlimited and unreſtrained*. If our pretenſions to theſe are without any foundation, why are we left unacquainted with the cauſe and nature of our ſubordination. In acts of the greateſt ſolemnity and notoriety, we have been flattered with the title of Britiſh ſubjects—we have received with the blood of our anceſtors, the ſpirit of liberty, and our hearts naturally retain an utter abhorrence of ſlavery. We have carefully examined thoſe glorious charters, granted to the virtuous reſolution of our brave forefathers; and the reſult of our examination can not but inform us—that liberty is only to be ſupported by a ſteady oppoſition to the firſt advances of arbitrary power. The conduct of the coloniſts has been moſt maliciouſly miſrepreſented, and they have been ſtigmatized as *rebellious* and *rebellious*, when thoſe who are un-influenced by prejudice, cannot but diſcover that their warmeſt wiſhes riſe no higher than to a connection, founded upon *natural rights*; and that their preſent reſentment could only be excited by the horrid apprehenſions of being reduced to a ſtate of ſlaviſh dependence.

I am not ſo great a ſtickler for the independance of the colonies, but I am ready to acknowledge the neceſſity of lodging in ſome part of the community a reſtraining power, for the regulating and limiting the trade and manufactures of each particular county or colony, in ſuch a manner as might moſt effectually promote the good of the whole; and I ſhould not obſtinately object to the veſting this power in the parliament of Great-Britain, if the violent meaſures which have lately been carried into execution, did not afford me too much reaſon to believe, that every conceſſion which might at this time be made from a principle of neceſſity, & a regard to the public utility, would be immediately conſidered as an acknowledgment of ſuch a ſubordination, as is totally inconſiſtent with the nature of our conſtitution. If a laudable motive of moderation, and a generous attention to the welfare and tranquillity of the whole community ſhould induce a ready ſubmiſſion to every regulation which the Britiſh parliament may think neceſſary to frame, the ill conſequences which may poſſibly attend ſuch a temperate conduct may draw upon us a charge of unpardonable negligence. In a ſyſtem ſo complicated as ours, where one power is continually encroaching upon the other, and where the general balance is ſo fluctuating and precarious, a ſpirit of compliance and moderation in the preſent age, may lay a foundation for the ſlavery and dependance of future generations; who will have the greateſt reaſon to charge us with having baſely betrayed their liberties, by careleſsly relaxing from the rigid ſcrutiny which ever ought to be made into matters of national concern.

Vel dormitis, nec adhuc mihi videmini intelligere quam nos patiamur. Cal. ad Cic.

In the purſuit of all political meaſures, if we are not cautious in preſerving the *appearance* of liberty, we may ſenſibly loſe the *reality* itſelf. As men attentive to our own particular intereſts, we cannot but diſcover the many advantages which the coloniſts would neceſſarily have over their brethren of Britain, in the courſe of a *free uninterrupted commerce*; but, as men of reaſon and integrity, we do not indulge a wiſh to enjoy theſe advantages at the expence of our fellow ſubjects. We ſhall ever readily ſubſcribe to ſuch commercial regulations as may enable the

inhabitants of Great-Britain and Ireland to meet us at all foreign markets upon an equal footing; but where the authority by which these reſtrictions are to be framed, can with moſt ſafety and propriety be lodged is now the ſubject of our enquiries.

The boldeſt advocates for the power of parliament, cannot, at this day, without bluſhing, aſſert, that it is ſovereign and ſupreme in every reſpect whatſoever. That great man, who is, beyond all contradiction, the beſt acquainted with the conſtitution of his own country, and the moſt ſincerely attached to her true intereſt, never wiſhed to extend the legiſlative power of Britain, any further than might be eſſential to her own preſervation; by eſtabliſhing ſuch regulations as were indiſpenſably neceſſary to prevent her falling a prey to her riſing colonies. As there was an immediate neceſſity of placing this power ſomewhere, the parliament of Great-Britain could urge a claim founded in an appearance of reaſon, and ſupported by a ſuperiority of ſtrength; and yet, reaſonable as this claim appeared to be, it could never be maintained, upon the principles of their own government. The commons of Britain might indeed with great propriety propoſe regulations for the trade, and reſtrictions for the manufactures of thoſe by whom they were appointed; but how they can, with any ſhew of equity, reſolve to extend theſe regulations and reſtrictions to thoſe from whom they have received no delegated power, is what I cannot eaſily comprehend. Would they but admit to their general council a certain number of deputies, properly authorized from every colony, to ſupport the intereſts of their conſtituents, to explain the nature of their ſituation, and remonſtrate againſt any acts of oppreſſion, theſe indeed whatever commercial regulations they might think proper to form, would be fixed upon a conſtitutional baſis, and their authority remained ever undiſputed; as I can never be ſuppoſed to mean that it ſhould extend to any other than ſuch matters which immediately relate to commerce; while the internal policy of each colony ſhould ſtill be regulated by its proper repreſentatives, in conjunction with the deputy of the crown; and their liberty ſhould only be reſtrained and their property fairly diſpoſed of by thoſe who are legally veſted with that authority. "I am very ſenſible, that to fix a repreſentation in parliament for the purpoſes of commerce only, would be attended with many inconveniencies; but every man who has the cauſe of liberty, and the intereſt of his country at heart, would rather accept ſuch a partial, diſadvantageous eſtabliſhment as might immediately be obtained, than ſubmit to ſuch an unnatural ſtate of ſubordination, as muſt continually keep alive the ſpirit of contention, and finally involve us in inevitable ruin.

The friends of parliamentary power loſe themſelves in contemplating the idol they have raiſed; and to confirm the veneration which they have entertained, they annex to it the idea of omnipotence and infallibility. It is a received maxim of the law——"that the king can do no wrong;" and yet our brave forefathers were not to be deluded by this royal dogma as to ſuffer themſelves to be ſtripped of their invaluable rights and privileges by the arbitrary ſtat of a wicked miniſter; and if they were juſtifiable in their reſolute oppoſition to the unwarrantable encroachments of a power which had been conſidered as ſacred, by a long hereditary ſucceſſion; how very reaſonably may we conceive that our conduct will be ſtrictly defenſible when we unanimouſly oppoſe the violent proceedings of a body which we may be ſaid, from day to day, to have faſhioned with our own hands. As the original deſign of delegating power, was, that it might be exerciſed for the good of the whole community, there cannot be a greater abſurdity in politics than to ſuppoſe that thoſe whom we have veſted with a reaſonable and neceſſary authority, are not accountable to us if they ſhould, by any conſideration, be led weakly and wantonly to abuſe it. The doctrine of non-reſiſtance and paſſive obedience to the tyrannic will of a wicked prince has long ſince been exploded, & thoſe who have endeavoured to inculcate thoſe ſlavish principles, have deſervedly been treated with the utmoſt rigor of the law. * If liberty be the object which we purſue, and ſlavery the misfortune which we moſt cautiouſly avoid, we have as much to apprehend from a corrupt parliament, as from an ambitious King, and he who would patiently ſubmit to the uſurpations of the one, and reſolutely oppoſe the diſpotiſm of the other, only declares, by his conduct, that he would rather be ruled by five hundred tyrants than by one.

The natural right which every man poſſeſſes, to reſtrain, by every poſſible method, the progreſs of arbitrary, lawleſs government, is not at this day to be controverted; and though it may be inſinuated, that this too warmly and too frequently preſſing this doctrine may excite a ſpirit of licentiouſneſs, yet, in anſwer to this, I muſt beg leave to remark, that the cauſe of liberty cannot be too carefully cultivated, and that theſe principles by which it is beſt ſupported, cannot be too often or too ſtrongly inculcated. Should the parliament of Britain, by an act of power, attempt to ſtrip their conſtituents of ſome important, unalienable right, would they not meet with as certain and violent oppoſition, as if the crown, by an aſſertion of its prerogative, ſhould endeavour to diveſt them of ſome eſtabliſhed privilege. The King of Great-Britain is veſted with an extenſive, but not an unlimited authority; and is himſelf bound by thoſe laws with the execution of which he is intruſted. The repreſentatives of the nation, in parliament aſſembled, with juſtice arrogate to themſelves many great and uſeful powers. They are truſtees lawfully appointed for the freemen of Great-Britain—— *ne quid detrimenti capiat reſpublica* is the tenure of their appointment; and if they ſhould, from any principle of venality or corruption, betray their important truſt, no man can doubt but that they are very reaſonably accountable to their conſtituents for every part of their miſconduct. Should an act of the Britiſh legiſlature invade the rights of thoſe who cloathed the lawmakers with their legiſlative power it could only be conſidered as a breach of truſt; but if the ſame authority ſhould be exerted to deprive us of our moſt ineſtimable liberties, we muſt very properly regard it as an act of violence and oppreſſion. Such violence has lately been offered to the legiſlature of New York in particular, and ſuch oppreſſion will with great reaſon be complained of by the colonies in general, when they more clearly diſcover the ill tendency of thoſe ſtatutes which have lately been framed under a pretence of regulating our commerce. I cannot think it neceſſary to enter into a minute examination of every particular ſtatute. The nature and importance of thoſe duties which have been impoſed upon ſo many articles as we are under a neceſſity of importing from Great-Britain only, have been very clearly and accurately explained by a late judicious writer †. For my part I have only laboured to impreſs the principles of liberty upon the minds of my countrymen; and to draw from thoſe principles ſuch clear and forcible concluſions as might carry with them conviction even to the moſt prejudiced. I have left the arrangement and conſideration of particular facts to thoſe who have more leiſure and ability; but if this looſe undigeſted eſſay, ſhould, in the moſt trifling degree, promote the intereſt of my country, I ſhall, at any time hereafter, moſt willing y devote my head, my heart, and my hand to the ſame glorious purpoſe.

Te propter eſtimus leges, animoſque ferorum
Eximus; nitidis quinquis te ſenſibus hauſit
Ferrea intrepidus ſtimmis, biberna ſecabit
Et gurga conſcios boſtes ſuperabit inermis. CLAUD.

A CITIZEN.

The NATURE and EXTENT of PARLIAMENTARY POWER conſidered, *In ſome remarks upon Mr.* PITT's SPEECH *in the Houſe of Commons, previous to the Repeal of the* STAMP-ACT. With an INTRODUCTION, *applicable to the preſent ſituation of the* COLONIES. *Sept.* 1767.

"If there be any one ſo credulous as not to appre-
"hend the fatal conſequences of this FORMIDA-
"BLE POWER, I cannot but wonder at that man's
"ſecurity." *Demoſthenes ad Philipic.*

"Thoſe laws therefore that I call *Leges ſcriptæ*, or
"ſuch as are uſually called ſtatute laws, which are
"originally reduced into writing, before they are
"enacted, or receive a binding power; every ſuch
"law being formally made, as it were, an INDEN-
"TURE TRIPARTITE, between the King, the
"Lords, and the Commons; for without the concur-
"rent conſent of all theſe three parts no ſuch law is
"or can be made."

HALE's Hiſt. of the Common Law.

IT ſeems to me the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of the *Engliſh* conſtitution that no freeman ſhall be reſtrained in the exerciſe of his natural liberty, or, in the uſe of his acquired property, but by thoſe regulations to which he has *really or virtually* ſubſcribed. Laws which are the reſult of ſuch a rational and well digeſted compact, may bear hard upon ſome, but they cannot, with propriety, be complained of by any; ſince every precaution which the wit of man could deviſe, was neceſſarily employed for the benefit of the whole united body, after a due attention to the ſeparate intereſt of each.

The Lords and Commons, with the approbation of the Crown, *agree* to regulate their trade by well-placed reſtrictions, and ſettle the eſtabliſhment of their manufactures in ſuch a manner as ſhall be moſt conducive to the public good. In all theſe diſpoſing and reſtraining laws the intereſt of the whole community is conſulted, and the ſpirit of the conſtitution preſerved inviolate.

But when the Lords and Commons of *England*, by *formal compact* with the Crown, attempt to bind thoſe, who can by no means be conſidered as parties to their agreement, they diſcard thoſe noble principles to which they owe the enjoyment of all that is valuable in life, and introduce power in the place of reaſon to ſupport a ſyſtem which has its foundation in partial, not in univerſal good. For, can any thing be more evidently partial, or more inconſiſtent with the principles of common juſtice, than that the Lords and Commons of *England* ſhould * *give* and *grant* to his Majeſty any ſum which they may think proper, to be levied, by any mode which they may be pleaſed to deviſe, upon his *American* ſubjects——perhaps for the payment of a ſubſidy to ſome Prince of the Empire for the defence of his Majeſty's electoral dominions. If the abſurdity and injuſtice of ſuch a procedure is to be diſcovered by every eye, we ſhall not be long before we clearly perceive, through all the miſts of ingenious ſophiſtry, that, upon the indiſpenſible principles of their own conſtitution, the Lords and Commons of *England* can no more *covenant* with the Crown for the limiting and reſtraining our natural liberty, than they can *agree* to *give* and *grant* the moſt valuable of our property, to be diſpoſed of for their own private purpoſes.

The more I conſider this maxim, which I have taken from my Lord C. Juſtice *Hale*, the more ſenſible am I of its weight and importance. To perceive its full force, it will be neceſſary to look back to the firſt dawn of freedom, when the good people of *England*, would no longer ſubmit to have their liberty and property arbitrarily diſpoſed of by the royal fiat. Conſcious of their own importance, they, at firſt, only claimed a privilege of recommending by petition, ſuch meaſures as they might conceive neceſſary for the public good. In this humble form did the ſpirit of liberty firſt appear, while the power of the crown continued for ages almoſt unlimited in its extent, and uncontrouled in its operation. But, when an attention to the true intereſts of the nation, eſtabliſhed their manufactures and extended their commerce, the common people readily ſhook off their ſervile dependence upon their Lords, and gladly embraced an opportunity of acquiring that affluence of riches which was the firmeſt foundation of their future liberty. Thoſe, whoſe ſituation had lately been that of the moſt abject vaſſalage, now ſuddenly found themſelves raiſed, by their own induſtry, to the poſſeſſion of wealth and independance. Proud of ſuch valuable and important acquiſitions, they only waited for that information, which was the child of time and experience, to direct their ſteps in the purſuit of meaſures which were to eſtabliſh the moſt ſolid ſecurity for that liberty and property which they had ſo lately acquired.

Before ſcience extended her happy influence over this riſing nation, their progreſs in the paths of liberty was but ſlow and irregular——interrupted by events which they were too ſhort-ſighted to foreſee, and obſtructed by revolutions which no human prudence could prevent. But, when their acquiſition of knowledge, from a careful examination of the paſt, enabled them not only to regulate the preſent, but even to penetrate into the remote regions of future contingency, every revolving year furniſhed them with ſome opportunity to improve and enlarge their ſyſtem of liberty. With every aſſiſtance which human wiſdom could beſtow, ſupported by the experience of ages, they have at laſt fixed the foundation of their freedom upon ſuch principles as will forever ſtand the teſt of the moſt critical examination. Careful to guard thoſe bleſſings for which they had ſo induſtriouſly laboured, they eſtabliſhed this as a fundamental maxim——that no new regulation could be framed, nor any old law abrogated, but by the *general conſent* of the nation. Such a conſent as muſt be evidenced by a majority of votes in the different eſtates of the kingdom——the Lords in their proper perſons aſſenting, while the ſenſe of the common people is known from the voices of their repreſentatives. Can any thing leſs than infinite wiſdom elaborate a ſyſtem more perfect than that which ſo effectually ſecures the happineſs of every individual——which admits no law as obligatory, but upon thoſe who are *expreſſly parties*, or have actually ſubſcribed to the obligation?

If theſe be, as they certainly are, the well digeſted principles of the *Engliſh* conſtitution, with what appearance of reaſon can the warmeſt zealots for the ſupperiority of *Great Britain* aſſert, that the legiſlative power of parliament is *ſovereign and ſupreme*?

Shall the freemen of *New York* be reduced to a ſtate of ſubordination, and deprived of thoſe invaluable privileges enjoyed by the inhabitants of that city, which has given a name to their province, becauſe they are unfortunately placed a thouſand leagues further from the preſence of their ſovereign; and inſtead of preſering their petitions immediately to the royal ear, can only apply to his deputy for a redreſs of their grievances, and for the framing ſuch regulations as the infant ſtate of the colony may require? This would be heightening the misfortune of their ſituation by the moſt flagrant injuſtice.

When the emigrants from Great-Britain croſſed the Atlantic to ſettle the deſarts of America, they brought with them the ſpirit of the Engliſh government. They brought with them the ſame duties to their ſovereign, which the freemen of England at that time acknowledged; and they very naturally ſuppoſed, that, under his direction, they ſhould be allowed to make ſuch regulations as might anſwer the purpoſes of their emigration. Ever mindful of their duty and allegiance to their Prince, they cannot eaſily conceive that they left their brethren the freemen of England, veſted with a ſovereign, ſupreme power to reſtrain their † natural liberty, or to diſpoſe of their acquired property. Removed at an immenſe diſtance from the ſeat of government, they could no longer join the national council; but, as the very ſpirit of the Engliſh conſtitution required it, they naturally applied to their Prince for ſuch protection and aſſiſtance as might raiſe them to an equality with their brethren of England; from whom they only requeſted their friendly patronage, during the weakneſs of their infant ſtate.

The formula of their government once ſettled in ſome meaſure to their ſatisfaction, with the concurrence of thoſe officers appointed by the crown, the inhabitants of theſe new ſettlements, ever faithfully preſerving in their memory the principles of that happy government which they had juſt quitted, totally diſclaim all ‡ ſubordination to, and dependence upon, the two inferior eſtates of their mother country. Without the power——without the inclination to diſturb the tranquillity of thoſe to whom they ſtand ſo nearly related, they wiſh to promote an amicable intercourſe, founded upon reciprocal intereſt; without allowing or ſubmitting to any laws, but thoſe which they themſelves have made, by *regular agreement* with the deputy of the Crown, properly authorized for that purpoſe. To ſuppoſe the Britiſh parliament to be veſted with a ſovereign and ſupreme legiſlative power over the colonies, is advancing a ſuppoſition inconſiſtent with the principles of their own conſtitution; and to aſſert the *neceſſity* of ſubordination from the nature of our ſituation, without attempting to prove that neceſſity, is really treating an affair of the utmoſt importance with too little attention. Thoſe who may probably be moſt ſeriouſly affected by this doctrine, very naturally require ſomething ſtronger than general aſſertions to ſupport it, although thoſe aſſertions may be advanced by the beſt and wiſeſt man of the nation.

Perhaps it may not be ſuch an irreconcileable paradox in policy, to aſſert, that the freemen ſettled in America may preſerve themſelves abſolutely independent of their fellow ſubjects who more immediately ſurround the throne, and yet diſcharge, with the ſtricteſt fidelity, all their duties to their ſovereign. They may not only be loyal and valuable ſubjects to their Prince, but uſeful and neceſſary neighbours to their brethren of Britain.

The colonies may, with no great impropriety, be conſidered as ſo many different counties of the ſame kingdom, the nature of whoſe ſituation prevents their joining in the general council, and reduces them to a neceſſity of applying to their Prince for the eſtabliſhment of ſuch a partial policy as may be the beſt adapted to their particular circumſtances, and, at the ſame time, the moſt conducive to the general good. That this partial policy, ſettled for every diſtinct part, may not interfere with the general welfare of the whole, the reſtraining power lodged in the Crown will always be able to inſure; ſince we cannot ſuppoſe that a wiſe and juſt Prince would ever conſent to ſacrifice the intereſt and happineſs of any one part to the ſelfiſh views of another.

As a commercial people, while bleſſed with the ſame advantages which the inhabitants of Great-Britain enjoy, our intereſt may ſometimes claſh with theirs. This is an inconvenience which may, at ſome future period happen, in the extent of our trade: But ſhall this *poſſible inconvenience* be a ſufficient authority for ſtripping us of all the moſt valuable privileges in ſociety? Shall we be reduced to the moſt abject ſtate of dependance, becauſe we may poſſibly become formidable rivals to our jealous brethren, if we are allowed to maintain that equality which we have received from nature, and which we find ſo firmly ſupported by the laws of our mother country?

Noſtri autem magiſtratus, imperatores que ex hac una re maximam laudem capere ſtudebant, ut PROVINCIAS, ET SOCIOS EQUITATE ET FIDE DEFENDERENT. CIC. *de Off.*

[*To be continued.*]

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* *Vide Sackville's trial.*

† *Author of the Farmer's letters.*

‡ "What property have they in that which another
"may, by right, take when he pleaſes, to himſelf."
Locke on Government.

† De plus, le droit de propreté n'etant que de convention, et d'inſtitution humaine, tout homme peut, a ſon gré diſpoſer de ce qu'il poſſede: Mais il n'en eſt pas de meme des dons eſſentiels de la nature, tels que la vie et la liberté, dont il eſt permis a chacun de jouir, et dont il eſt au moins, douteux qu'on ait droit de ſe depouiller. ROUSSEAU.

Mais quand on pourait aliener ſa liberté comme ſes biens, la difference ſeroit tres grande pour les enfans, qui ne jouiſſant des biens du pere que par tranſmiſſion de ſon droit, au lieu que la liberté etant un don qu'ils tiennent de la nature en qualité d'Hommes leurs parens n'ont eu aucun droit de les en depouiller. IBID.

‡ *A ſubordination not only incompatible with the principles of the* Engliſh *conſtitution, but even not to be reconciled to the* law of nature *if we admit as juſt the following definition.*

"On commence par rechercher les regles, don't, pour
"L'Utilité commune il ſeroit a propos que les hommes
"convinſſent entre eux; & puis on donne le nom de loi
"naturelle a la collection de ces regles ſans autre preuve
"que le bien qu'on trouve qui reſulteroit de leur
"pratique univerſelle." ROUSSEAU.

§ *Qui ſtatuit aliquid, parte inaudita altera æquum licet ſtatuerit, haud æquus fuerit.* SENEC. Med.

WASTE PAPER
To be ſold at the Printing-Office in Broad-ſtreet.

New Advertiſements.

ANN NICHOLS,
Formerly ANN M'GAW,

(Removed into the houſe next to Benjamin Smith, Eſq; in Church ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. Edward Weyman) ſtill continues the

MANTUA-MAKERS BUSINESS;

BEGS the continuance of her former cuſtomers and friends favours; and, being now provided with more hands, can aſſure them of their orders being executed with greater diſpatch, and in all reſpects to their ſatisfaction.

For LONDON,
(*To ſail the 10th inſt. at furtheſt*)
The Ship MARY,
JAMES GORDON, Maſter;

HAS good accommodations for paſſengers. For freight of Indico, or other light goods, or for paſſage, apply to ſaid maſter.

Two furniſhed Rooms
TO BE LETT,

TO any gentleman, who is deſirous of being accommodated with ſuch in a private family; with whom he may breakfaſt or not as he chooſes. Inquire at the printer's.

ALEXANDER PETRIE, Gardener, having hired the lands of Mr. Pike, lately belonging to Mr. Marſhall, on the Neck; gives this public notice, that the ſame is now occupied for a garden, and as ſuch hopes no perſon will attempt to break down his fences under pretence of ſhooting, &c. as he is compelled, from the damages lately received by perſons running over his plants, to proſecute the firſt offender, to the utmoſt rigor of the law.

ALEXANDER PETRIE.

FRANCISCO DORIACO,
From Naples (but juſt arrived from Jamaica)
Begs leave to acquaint the Public,

THAT he propoſes to teach playing on the MANDELINE; and to undertake the repairing and putting all kinds of ſtring'd inſtruments in order.

Ladies and gentlemen will be immediately waited on, by ſending their commands to Mr. Brunett's, in Union-ſtreet.

To be ſold without reſerve, for caſh,
on Thurſday the 21ſt day of April inſt. at the houſe of the late Capt. Silas Miles, *on Horſe Savannah;*

A NUMBER of very valuable SLAVES, HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, a RIDING-CHAIR, HORSES, &c.

ELIZABETH MULLINS, Executrix.
EDWARD GRIFFITH, } Executors.
JONATHAN DRAKE, }

HAZARD,

WILL cover at Brabant's in St. Thomas's parish, at TWENTY POUNDS each mare, and twenty ſhillings to the groom; the money to be ſent with the mares. Such mares as do not prove with foal this may be ſent the next ſeaſon, paying five pounds.

HAZARD was got by SNAP; his dam by RECULUS, out of the grand-dam of AFRICUS.

N. B. Great care will be taken of the mares.

STOLEN or ſtrayed from Charles-Town, on Wedneſday the 23d of March laſt. A bay gelding, about 12 or 13 hands high, branded on the mounting buttock NO. in one, with a long black tail, a ſull black main, mealy mouth, and a ſmall head. Any perſon who will bring him to the ſubſcriber in Church-ſtreet, ſhall have FIFTEEN POUNDS reward.

CHRISTOPHER ROGERS.

The fine Engliſh Horſe

TARTAR,

BElonging to the eſtate of Robert Hume, will cover this ſeaſon at the eſtate's plantation on Gooſe-Creek, at THREE GUINEAS each mare, and a DOLLAR to the groom. Mares will have great care taken of them, and as fine paſtourage as can be deſired; but they muſt be at the owners riſk until taken away or ſent for. Such mares as do not prove with foal this, may be ſent the next ſeaſon gratis.

THOMAS ADDISON.

Charles-Town, *April* 1, 1768.

AGREEABLE to the directions of an act of the general aſſembly of this province, intituled, "an act to regulate the PRICE and ASSIZE "of BREAD:"

I HAVE enquired the price of FLOUR, and find that imported from the *Northern* colonies to be at *ſix pounds, per hundred* lb. weight, and *Carolina* Flour at *four pounds* and *five ſhillings* (being both uſed by the bakers); at which prices the HALF CROWN loaves muſt weigh, as follows:

Of CAROLINA Flour,	lb. oz. dwt
White	2 3 0
Wheaten	3 12 0
Houſhold	5 0 0

Of *Northward* Flour.	lb. oz. dwt
White	1 12 0
Wheaten	2 10 0
Houſhold	3 8 0

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take due Notice.

BENJ. SIMONS, Com. Gen.

CHARLES-TOWN, *April* 4.

BY an expreſs which came in on Saturday evening from Virginia, we have advice of the death of the Honourable FRANCIS FAUQUIER, Eſq; (Fellow of the Royal Society) Lieutenant-Governor, &c. of that colony, on the 3d inſt. aged 65 years; and of his interment on the 10th, with all the marks of reſpect that a grateful people could ſhew to the memory of a generous, juſt, and mild Governor, and a gentleman poſſeſſed of all the ſocial virtues to an eminent degree.

On the 17th paſt, Mr. George Mullins, of Stono, was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Miles, relict of Capt. Silas Miles.

In the courſe of the laſt week, there have been entered for exportation, the following quantities of Hemp, viz.

For Briſtol,	- - -	13 776 lb.
Whitby,	- - -	2,240
New-York,	- - - -	13,301
Boſton,	- - - -	2,200
Salem,	- - - - -	2,131
In all,		33,648 *lb.*

Both houſes of aſſembly in Georgia, have appointed Benjamin Franklin, Eſq; to be their agent in Great-Britain.

Laſt Sunday fe'nnight, Mr. John Richardſon, of St. Auguſtine, Merchant, was married to Miſs Amy Welſhuyſen, of this place, one of the daughters of the late Daniel Welſhuyſen, Eſq;

Capt. Lamb, juſt arrived in 18 days from St. Kitts, informs us, that juſt before he left that Iſland, a veſſel paſſed by, bound to ſome other, in 5 or 6 weeks from Briſtol, the maſter of which reported, that the winter proved ſo ſevere in England, that all the ſhipping were froze up in the river Thames.

Laſt Thurſday embarked in the Scooner Broughton-Iſland Packet, for St. Auguſtine, to join his regiment there, Major Thomas Whitmore; accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Forbes, &c.

The ſame evening Mr. John Bull, was married to Miſs Eleanor Parry, only daughter and heireſs to the late Charles Parry, Eſq; of Beaufort.

Laſt Friday Mr. John Wilſon, embarked for Briſtol in the ſhip Lloyd; as did Mr. Iſaac Peace, for Barbadoes, in the Sloop Beaufain.

Yeſterday Sir Charles Burdett, Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in Eaſt Florida, embarked on his return thither, in the ſcooner Eaſt-Florida Packet.

This morning ſailed for London, the ſhip Beaufain, Capt. Carling, wherein are gone Mrs. Sophia Hume, the celebrated Quaker preacher, Mr. William Doughty, Mr. Tucker Harris, and ſeveral other paſſengers.

The Snow Britannia, of London, Stephen Deane maſter, from Gambia, with Slaves, is arrived at Savannah in Georgia.

This day the following Pariſh Officers were elected, viz.

Meſſrs. George Ancrum, and Daniel Cannon, Church-Wardens for St Philip's Pariſh.

Benjamin Smith, Gabriel Manigault, George Seaman, Thomas Smith of Broad-Street, Charles Pinckney, and Daniel Doyley, Eſquires, and Mr. George Sheed, Veſtry Men,

Meſſrs Mark Morris, Robert Wells, John Matthews, (Cordwainer) and John Giles, Commiſſioners of the Markets and Work Houſe.——Meſſrs. James Johnſton, and Samuel Hopkins, had equal Votes.

Gabriel Manigault, Benj min Smith, Thomas Smith, of Broad-Street, Eſquires, and Meſſrs. David Deas, and George Sheed, Fire Maſters.

Meſſrs. Samuel Fley, George Kincaid, Michael Thomſon, William Bulhall, John Langriſh, and John Napper, Packers.

Meſſrs. Peter Sanders, John Cart, and John Boomer, Wood Meaſurers.

On Wedneſday the 30th ult. the following horſes, &c ſtarted for the Purſe given by the MECHANICS of *Charles Town*, and came in as follows;

Mr *Thomas Nightingale*'s Bay Horſe SHADOW, aged, got by old *Babraham*, and bred in England,	1	1
Mr. *Jonas Atchiſon*'s, Bay Colt TRIAL, got by *W. Williamſon*, Eſq; Horſe *Cade*, four years old,	2	2
Edward Fenwicke, Eſq; Grey Mare, bred in England, five years old,	3	dr.

They carried 9 ſtone each, which bore no proportion to their age and qualifications, of courſe was won very eaſy by SHADOW; *Trial* being much overweighted, and the mare had lately had the diſtemper, and not ſix weeks training for the race. The Colt, as ſecond beſt, received a ſaddle, bridle, whip, ſpurs, &c. worth upwards of £. 50 currency.

Bets at ſtarting, the Mare againſt the Field, but ſhe was not able to run 100 yards with the old Horſe.

The great COCK MATCH was won by the MECHANICS of *Charles-Town*, againſt the other party, by one battle.

On Thurſday the 31ſt, the long-wiſh'd for day arrived, when CENTINEL and NOBLE were to ſtart, to run the beſt of three four-mile heats, *Centinel* carrying 10 ſtone, and *Noble* 9 ſtone, for £. 1000 currency a ſide ——The preceeding night it rained very hard, and alſo on the morning that they ſtarted, which made the courſe in a very bad condition, however they were at the poſt about twelve; the odds then was 3 to 2 and 5 to 3 current upon *Noble*; they had run but a few minutes before the cry was altered, and *Centinel*, in ſpite of *Noble*'s condition, ſhewed his ſuperiority to a prodigious number of ſpectators; he took the lead, and poor *Noble* ſnorted at the mud and dirt that was daſhed in his face by the heels of *Centinel*. The firſt heat was run by *Centinel*, rather under 9 minutes; the ſecond, in about 8¼ minutes. After the firſt heat 10 to 1 upon *Centinel*. *Noble* exerted himſelf, and lay in a good place to win for two miles, the rider ſays three. But upon this race, the preceding day's ſport, and the race ſometime ſince between *Speightly* and *Crocus*, the inquiſitive gentlemen, the ſtable grooms, the jockeis, and the whole tribe of KNOWING ONES, were made wiſer, at leaſt lighter, by loſing and paying their money. And this was the day the people of *John's Iſland*, rejoiced againſt the people from *Santee Pedee* and the *Northward*, and they were exceeding glad that *Centinel* did beat *Noble*——ſaid to be invincible.

The quantity of Rice exported ſince the 1ſt of November to laſt Saturday inclusive, amounts to 83 435 barrels.

Advertiſements.

WANTS A PLACE,

AS a WET NURSE, a healthy woman with a good breaſt of milk, and who can produce good recommendations. Inquire at the printing-office, in Broad ſtreet, or at Mr. James Pitt's in Union-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Manigault's ſtores.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on immediately;

A VERY pleaſant Country ſeat, ſituate in St. Andrew's pariſh, ſeven miles from Aſhley-Ferry, containing 374 acres of exceeding good land, bounding and bounding on the Hon. John Drayton, Nathaniel Fuller, Francis Ladſon, and Mary Ladſon's lands.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may treat with Mrs. Charlotte Matthewe's, or

JAMES LENNOX.

THIS is to give notice, for the LAST TIME, that I am determined to ſettle with all perſons I am indebted to, by bond, note, or book debt, againſt the 1ſt of June next. And as my debtors have not enabled me to comply with my former advertiſements; all perſons anywiſe indebted to me, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs, unleſs their accompts are ſettled immediately. I hope no perſon will give me that trouble, as it will be very diſagreeable to me.

JAMES M'CLENACHAN.

N. B. I ſtill continue to keep ſtabling and private lodgings,

SAMUEL PERONNEAU,

Has to diſpoſe of, on very reaſonable terms, at his Store in Tradd Street, oppoſite to William Burrows Eſq;

CHOICE Madera wine, by the dozen a few dozen of excellent old Malmſey, upwards of three years old. A few boxes of citron, of 14 lb. and 28 lb. in each, freſh Hopkins's milk and water bread, &c. t. f.

TO BE SOLD on Friday the 8th of April next, at the plantation of John G van *deceaſed*;

THE ſaid plantation, containing about 500 acres of land; alſo eight Negroes, a few Horſes, a ſtock of fine ame Cattle and Hogs, the Houſhold Furniture, books, apparel, &c. belonging to the deceaſed. The iſland where the ferry over to Cochran's point was formerly, and may be again eſtabliſhed, when the circuits take place, has lately added to the aforeſaid tract, and will be ſold with it.

All perſons poſſeſſed of books or other effects belonging to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to return them on the day of ſale: and thoſe who have any demands againſt it, are deſired to ſend them in atteſted, to JOHN GORDON.

Charles-Town, March 9, 1768.

Charles-Town January 27, 1768.

LANDED from on board the ſhip *Planters-Adventure, Miles Lowley* maſter, from *London*, in *November* laſt;

A Parcel of BOOKS and PICTURES, directed for Capt. *Forbes*, or *Mr. Hooper*. Whoever has any juſt claim thereto, may have them, on paying the freight and for this advertiſement to *Manſell, Corbett, & Roberts.*

PETER JOLIFF, jun. of POOLE,

BEGS leave to inform the merchants, and all other gentlemen of this Province, that he has built large and commodious warehouſe for the reception of and ſhifting rice-cargoes, for the markets, which he does on the ſame terms as at Cowes, or Gotport; and ſuch gentlemen as favour him with their buſineſs will not only find the quickeſt diſpatch, but due attention paid to their intereſt; and as he has room enough in his warehouſes for ſhifting rice, rainy weather will be no hinderance to the diſpatch.

Charles Town, January 6, 1768.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Meſſrs. THOMAS LISTON and WILLIAM HOPE, of *Charles-Town*, merchants, have aſſigned all their debts and effects to the ſubſcribers, in truſt, for paying, out of the money to ariſe therefrom, ſuch of the creditors of MIDDLETON, LISTON & HOPE, and of the ſaid THOMAS LISTON & WILLIAM HOPE, as ſhall, within twelve months from this day, conſent and agree to receive a dividend of their debts, in average and proportion, as far as the ſaid money will extend, and thereupon to execute general releaſes of their ſaid demands, as againſt the ſaid THOMAS & WILLIAM their other creditors are excluded from any ſhare of the ſaid money: Therefore thoſe who are willing to accept dividends, upon the terms abovementioned, are deſired to ſignify ſuch conſent, and tranſmit their accompts duly atteſted, within the time above limited.

Robert Oſwald having likewiſe aſſigned to us all the books belonging to himſelf, and as partner with Charles Tuquet, upon the ſame terms and conditions as the foregoing; all perſons intereſted, are alſo deſired to take due notice thereof.

BENJAMIN SMITH,
HENRY LAURENS,
JOHN NEUFVILLE,
JOHN CHAPMAN,
WILLIAM SAVAGE,
WILLIAM PRICE,
JOHN RUTLEDGE.

N. B. Mr. John Logan being impowered to cloſe the ſeveral concerns above mentioned; all debts due to them will be ſued if not ſatisfactory ſettled with, or paid to him by the 1ſt of June next. No other notice will be given.

ALL perſons who have any demands on the eſtate of John Young deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accompts properly atteſted, and receive payment: And thoſe indebted, to make payment by the 1ſt of May next, to

March 19, 1768. THOMAS YOUNG, Exr

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

April	Arrivals at Charles-Town.	*From*
2d.	Ship Elizabeth, John Rookin,	Whitehaven
	Sloop Mercury, Geo Senior,	Georgia
3d.	Scooner Polly, Richard Churchill,	Georgia
4th.	*A Spaniſh Scooner, in Diſtreſs.*	
	Sloop D. of Lancaſter, Dav. Lamb,	St. Kitts

March	Sailed	*For*
29th.	Scooner Polly, James Dean,	Antigua
	Sloop Succeſs, Sam. M'Calpin,	Antigua
30th.	Scooner Peder, Thomas Pickedo,	Georgia
31ſt.	Ship Norfolk, Iſaac Nunns,	Gotport
	Ship Pr. Frederick, Tho. Thompſon,	Cowes
	Ship Prince of Wales, John Boyd,	Jamaica
	Ship Brotherly Love, Eliſha Bell,	Grenada
	Ship Bell, Richard Hunter,	Jamaica
	Snow Mary & Harriet, Tho. Weſterdel,	Cowes
	Brigt. Carolina Society, Clem. Conyers,	Jamaica
	Sc. Broughton-Iſland Pt. P. Bachop,	St. Auguſtine
April 1.	Ship Middleton, Henry Clark,	London
	Ship Adm. Hawke, John M'Caddon,	Cowes
	Ship Lloyd, Nicholas Pocock,	Briſtol
	Ship Orangefield, Hugh Morrice,	St. Croix
	Brigt. Ld Dunganon, R. Montgomery,	Antigua
	Brigt. St. Peter, Wm. Cawley,	George-Town
	Scooner Wolfe, Samuel Bow,	Monte Chriſti
	Scooner Polly, Be j. Newton,	Providence
	Sloop Beaufain, N. Catlin,	Barbados & St. Eaſtatia
	Sloop Royal-Oak, Daniel Jacobs,	Salem
2d.	Snow Sally, Richard Purſe,	George Town
	Brigt. Ranger, William Pickles,	Barbados
	Sloop Sally, John Schermerhorn,	New York
3d.	Brigt. Dismond, Rich. Carpenter,	Penſacola
	Brigt. Sukey, Jacob Whitewood,	Cape-Fear
	Brigt Goldſborough, John Troth,	Figuera
	Scooner E. Florida Pt. B. Barton,	St. Auguſtine
	Sloop Hannah, Joſ. Chapman,	Boſton
	Sloop Polly, Stephen Snell,	New-York
4th.	Ship London, Alexander Curling,	London
	Ship Induſtry, Mat. Shepherdſon,	Cowes
	Brigt. Good-Intent, Geo. Gould,	Liſbon

Remain windbound or cleared.		*For*
Ship Hannibal, Joſ. Puddicombe,		Georgia
Ship Hope, Richard Davies,		Cowes
Snow Verney, Francis Forde,		Viana
Brigt. Flora, William Monſon,		Whitby
Brigt. Little-Bob, John Harris,		Cowes
Brigt. *Rockingham*, Capt. *John Mercis*,		Dominica
Scooner Benjamin, Thomas Tucker,		Georgia

Way ſail (or be loaded) this week.	*For*
Ship Roſe-Iſland, Rich. Brewer,	Cowes
Ship Q. Charlotte, John Chamberling,	London
Ship Britannia, Alex. Hardie,	Gotport
Snow Judith, John Davies,	Martinique
Snow Carolina, Tho. Taylor,	Briſtol
Snow Betty, Angus M'Larty,	Quebec
Snow Harford, Robt. Harriſon,	Jamaica
Brigt. Nancy, George Marſhall,	Liverpoole
Brigt. Elizabeth, John Martin,	Cowes
Brigt. Mercury, John Hollowell,	Georgia
Brigt. Jane, John Smith,	Leith
Brigt. Charlotte Peter Maisey,	Cowes
Brigt. Clibborn, Wm. Coldſtream,	Milford
Sloop Little Anthony, Tho. Forbes,	St. Kitts

Entered out, beſides the above.	*For*
Ship Mary, James Gordon,	London
Ship Bacchus, Daniel Jackſon,	Oporto
Snow Betty-Greg, John Menford,	Cowes
Brigt. James & Anne, James Dodd,	Liſbon
Brigt. Smyth, John Monctieff,	Jamaica
Brigt. Pr. of Wales, Alex. Clark,	Cowes
Scooner Alagonda, Benj Wormell,	Georgia
Sloop Elizabeth, James Gilcriſt,	Barbadoe
Sloop Charles-Town, Jn. Leaycraft,	Jamaica

Meſſels not entered out.	
Ship King George, Will. Coward,	
Ship Martha, Gideon Manaheſter,	
Snow Douro George Addis,	
Brigt. Norton, Chriſt. Brookes,	Dominica
Brigt. Beaufort, Benj. Clifford,	
Brigt. Eagle,	
Brigt. Cha. Betſey, James Bailey,	
Brigt. Joliff, William Bound,	
Scooner Mary, John Doran,	St. Auguſtine
Sloop Batchelor, Wm. Conner,	
Sloop Suſannah, Wm. Hopkins,	
Sloop Sparrow, Henry Rogers,	
Sloop Benjamin, Nath. Dickinſon,	
Sloop Polly, John Conyers,	
Sloop Henry, John Todd,	
Sloop St. George, Geo. Judkin,	
Sloop Heſter, Ephraim Doane,	
Sloop Induſtry, Joſeph Roſe,	
Sloop Fox, Eliſha Hinman,	
Sloop Henry, Richard Todd,	
Sloop Sally George Chalmers,	

Meſſels put in, or back, in Diſtreſs.	*For*
Ship Jenefer, George Kerr,	Maryland
Ship Vaughan, Benjamin Davis,	Boſton
Ship Neptune, Joſeph Shank,	Cowes

King's Meſſels in Port.	*For*
His Majeſty's Ship *Fowey, Mark Robinſon*, Eſq; Commodore,	Falmouth
His Majeſty's Private Cygnet, *Philip Durell*, Eſq; Commander,	
His Majeſty's Packet-Boat the *Hillſboro'*, Capt *Geo. Blackhall*	

Arrivals from this Port.

	At
Snow Hero, Peter Robinſon,	*Cape Fear*
Brigt. Minerva, Edward Morriſon,	*Cape Fear*
Brigt. Phanix, Michael Dodſworth,	*Penſacola*
Brigt. Brothers, Alexander Auld,	*Cape Fear*
Scooner Ogeachy David Drummond,	*Georgia*
Sloop Charles-Town, Joſeph Durfee,	*Barbados*

Charleſtown Price-Current

Of South-Carolina Produce.

By the Hundred Weight

RICE,	55 s
Turpentine,	no dem.
Rozin,	none.
Carol Flour,	31 ſ. to 41 5s
Hemp (beſides bounty)	31.
Flax,	none.
Ship Bread	5 l.
Saſſafras,	20s.

By the Barrel.

Fiſh,		45 s.
Tar,	Common,	45 s.
	Green,	70 s.
Pork,		10 l.
Beef,		6 l.

By the Pound.

Deer Skins,	14 s.
Ditto in the hair,	7s 6 d.
Beaver Skins,	20 s.

Indico. Flora, Buff Purple, Copper, 2d Sort, 3d Sort, no Demand.

Pink & Snake Rt.	3s. 9d.
Myrtle wax,	5s.
Bees Wax,	6 s.
Butter,	3 s. 6 d.
Hogs Lard,	3 s.
Tallow,	3 s.
Single ref. Su.	4s 6d. to 5

By the Buſhel.

Indian Corn,	10 s.
Black Ey'd Peaſe,	12s. 6d.
Red Ditto,	10 s.
Potatoes,	10 s.
Ruff Rice,	10 s.
Ground Nuts,	10 s.
Oats,	10 s.
Lime,	2 s.

By the Thouſand Weight.

Corn Blades,	12 l. 10 s.
Hay,	7 l.

By the Box.

Soap,	8 to 4 s. W.
Dipt Tal Candles,	4s 6d.
Mould ditto,	5s.
Myrtle Wax ditto,	6 s.

By the Thouſand.

Shingles,	6 l.
Bricks,	7 l.

Staves. W Oak Pipe, 45 l. Dito Hhd. 25 l. Ditto Barrel, 18 l. Red Oak Hhd,

By the Hundred Feet.

Pine. 1 ch Boards, 30 s. 1 Inch, — 35 s. Inch, 40 s. Fen boards, 40 s. Inch and ½, 75 s. Inch & ½ 75 s. Inch & ½ 80 s. 2 Inch, 4 to 5l. 10s.

Scant. & Timb.	3 to 6s
Shingling Lathe,	3 s.

Cypreſs. Inch, — 45 s. Inch, — 50 s. Inch, — 55 s. Inch & ½ — 60 s. Inch & ½ — 65 s. Inch & ½ — 80 s. Inch, 5 l.

Scantling & Timber,	4 l. to 8 l.

By the Barrel.

Double Beer,	none
Table ditto	none
Small ditto,	none

By the Hundred.

Plaiſt. Lathe, 400.	p. M.
Reeds,	15s.

By the Hogſhead.

Rum,	11 s. 3 d.

By the Cord

Red Oak Bark,	10 l.

General Poſt-Office, Charles-Town, March 18, 1768.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT His Majeſty's Packet-Boat the HILLSBOROUGH, commanded by Capt. *George Blackhall*, will ſail from this port for Falmouth, on Friday the 8th of April next, and his Majeſty's mail be cloſed at this office the evening before.

By order of the D. Poſt-Maſter General,
PETER TIMOTHY, *Sec'y.*

ALL perſons having any demands on the late Capt. *George Spender*, of the ſhip KATHARINE, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accompts properly atteſted, and receive payment: And all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, as I intend to cloſe all the books and other affairs by the 20th of April or the beginning of May at fartheſt, in order to ſend them home; after which time no accompts will be taken in by JAMES SPENDER.

N. B. As there is a great coat, ſurtout, or cloak, and a ſilver watch miſſing, it is to be hoped, that the gentlemen where the late Capt. Spender uſed to reſide, if he left them with them, will be pleaſed to deliver them to the ſaid James Spender, who may be found at Mr. Caleb Eaſton's in King-ſtreet.

To be Sold,

THE Houſe and Lot where the ſubſcriber now lives, in Dean-Square, Queen-ſtreet. The houſe has in it four rooms with fire places in each, a pantry, ſtore-room, garrets cloſets, &c. a good kitchen, waſh houſe, chaiſe-houſe, ſtable and a well of excellent water, with a pretty large garden—The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion immediately, and one or two years credit, paying intereſt. Apply to the ſubſcriber, or in his abſence to Doctor Milligen.

Several pieces of houſhhold furniture to be ſold at the ſaid houſe.

I LIKEWISE TO BE LET by the year, or leaſed for a term of years, A plantation on Charles-Town Neck, about one mile from Town, of about forty acres, with a good houſe and other conveniences on it, by Doct. Milligen, or

WHITE OUTERBRIDGE.

THE copartnerſhip of DAWSON & DUDLEY having expired with the laſt year, and Mr. DUDLEY intending ſhortly to leave the province, obliges them to cloſe their affairs: They therefore requeſt, that all perſons indebted to them, either by bond, note, or accompt, to ſettle immediately. t.f.

SALES by the Provoſt-Marſhal.

On Wedneſday the 6th day of April next, will be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Mr. William Flyn, at George-Town;

A Very valuable plantation or tract of land in Queenſborough township, on Pedee river, containing 900 acres, more or leſs; bounding on the north-eaſt by the ſaid river, ſouth-eaſt by lands laid out to James Gordon, north-weſt partly by the town land, and partly by land lately vacant, and ſouthweſt by land lately laid out; the above lands are eſteemed very valuable, the plats whereof may be ſeen in the hands of Mr. Samuel Wyneg of George-Town, and were late the property of John Miſchell deceaſed, and ſold under execution by ROGER PINCKNEY, *Pro. Mar.*

On Thurſday the 7th day of April next, will be ſold at public vendue, at the uſual place in Charles Town;

A Plantation or tract of land, containing 400 acres, on Savannah river, in Granville county, and in New Windſor townſhip, bounded ſouthward part on Savannah river, and part on Thomas Lamar's land, weſtward on Michael Myer's and Thomas Goodall's land, and eaſtward part on vacant land, and part on Sarah Lamar's land. Late the property of Thomas Green, and ſold under execution, by ROGER PINCKNEY, *Pro. Mar.*

The Subscribers having entered into co-partnership, and taken the shop lately belonging to Mr. Pendergrass, almost the corner of Queen-street Meeting-street, in order to carry on the

TAYLOR's BUSINESS;

THEY give this public notice thereof; and take the liberty of assuring such gentlemen as may be pleased to favour them with their custom, that they will undertake to fit them *as completely*, if not *more fit*, than any other of the trade in the province, and serve them with work equal to the best London-made, out of the smallest quantities of materials (*even here*) upon the shortest notice, and the lowest terms. And as one of them has had the honour to be foreman to the most eminent master-taylors in London and Paris, and by them acknowledged to be as compleat a workman as ever they employed, particularly in the art of cutting, they flatter themselves that they shall be able to give the most general satisfaction.

Huffar Cloaks, Roquelaros, New-market Surtouts, made in the compleatest manner, and out of the smallest quantities: Likewise Lady's riding-Habits and Josephs in the newest fashions at Bath.

As we have been credibly informed, that the ill-fitting of cloaths is the general complaint here in all companies, we beg leave to offer our Service, to such gentlemen as may choose to have them altered, to fit them to their satisfaction, which we will do at a very small expence upon a continuance of future favours, and are the publick's *Most humble Servants*,

BENJAMIN BALLINTINE, } Taylors.
JOHN KILFOIL, }

To be Sold,

A NEW schooner, lately launched, burthen about 130 or 140 barrels (not yet fitted with sails, &c.) being too large for the person for whom she was built, which is his only reason for parting with her. She is esteemed to be as compleat a boat (for the coasting trade) and as well built as any in the province. Any person inclinable to purchase, may see her at Mr. Fenwicke's plantation at Wappoo, and treat with

WILLIAM GIBBES.

On Monday the 11th day of April next, and on the following days,

WILL BE SOLD,

by public auction, at the store possessed by Charles-Stevens Stocker, *in* Tradd-street.

All the stock of dry GOODS there on hand;

Amongst which are the following, viz.

FINE broad cloths with trimmings, coarse cloths, German serges, fagathies, serge de Nisme; variety of fashionable silks & sattins, India and English persians, fashionable stuffs, calimancoes, worsted damasks, camblets, cambletteens, durants, tammies, princes linen, callicoes and cottons, India and English chints, muslins, cambricks, minionet, plain and flowered lawns; a variety of the most fashionable wax, stone, garnet and other necklaces and earings; a variety of rings set with opal, garnets, mocha, green paste, suit stones, &c. stone, steel and cornelian seals; neat gold, silver and Pinchbeck watches, fashionable silk cloaks and cardinals, womens and girls fashionable silk hats and bonnets, silk mitts, silk hofe, yard wide catgut, silk and thread, striped and flowered gauze, plain and figured modes and farsenets, Ruffia and clouting diaper, damask and diaper table cloths, huckaback; mens ribbed and plain silk, cotton and worsted stockings; women's, boys and girls cotton, thread and worsted ditto, cutlery of all sorts, handsome japanned dressing boxes, taylors extraordinary shears, mahogany tea-chests, new fashion japanned waiters and tea-boards, checks, stripes, cottons and linens, thickset, jeans, fustians, bedticks; corded flowered and plain dimities, a large beam and scales fit to weigh 1000lb. wt. White's and other saws, cart and truck boxes, rice and mill gouges, copper and brass scales, brass candlesticks, neat japanned tea-kettles and lamps, neat fowling pieces, Indian trading guns, iron and brass wire, rice and flower sieves, variety of pictures; variety of books, amongst which are, Smollet's history of England and continuation, bibles, prayer-books, &c. women's and girls calimanco and everlasting shoes, sadlery, men's boots, ready made cloaths, check shirts, white ditto, pewter dishes, plates, candle moulds, &c. china, glass, stone and earthen ware; 2d, 3d, 4d, 8d and 10d clout and other nails, &c. &c.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, jun. & Co.

N. B. Six months credit will be given for all sums above one hundred pounds, giving security if required.

Now selling off, at NINE for ONE, and credit to the first of December, 1768.

By NOWELL & LORD,

A WELL assorted stock of GOODS, consisting of most articles imported into this province, viz. sail cloth, cordage, and other ship chandlery, Irish linens, gulix and Scots Hollands, Irish and Ghentish sheeting, setts of damask table linen, printed callicoes, cottons, and linens of the newest patterns, Bale's threads, a choice assortment of cutlery, pewter, nails, broad cloth, loaf sugar, hyson tea, mens beaver hats, womens furr'd hats, leather caps, chair harnesses, a few kegs of water and milk biscuit and best double Philadelphia beer, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.—They have likewise some small consignments of redoods, blue and white earthen ware in crates, Irish linen, camblet, watch glasses, and a few well chosen books, which they will sell remarkably low.

ALL persons who have demands on the estate of George Marshal, deceased, are desired to give them in properly attested, and those indebted to the estate are requested to make payment.

WIL. GLEN,
ALEX. PETRIE, } *Executors*
ROB. BAILLIE. }

6.m.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT containing 1000 acres of land, in the parish of Christ-Church, situate on the north side of Great Ogechee river, about 4 miles above the town of Hardwick, & about 15 miles by land from Savannah; it fronts on the river opposite to lands of James Mackay, Esq; and Stirling's-Bluff upwards of two miles, and is the best kind of river swamp, neither subject to freshes or salts, and lies between lands of the estate of William Butler, deceased, James Mackay and Francis Harris, Esqrs.—FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, in the parish of St. Philip's, situate on Stirling's swamp, about two miles from the river Great Ogechee, between lands of William Butler, Samuel New, and Sarah Sinclair, bounded southerly at the time of the survey by vacant land: Four hundred acres thereof is fine tupelow and maple swamp; the remainder good pine land—One hundred and sixty acres of land in the parish aforesaid, on the river Great Ogechee, pleasantly situated about a mile from the town of Hardwick, consisting fresh water marsh, oak and pine land: Also a lot No. 117, in said town.—Three hundred and fifty acres of land, in the parish of St. Philip's, situated on Stirling's swamp, about a mile and an half from the river Great Ogechee, bounded southerly and easterly by lands vacant at the time of the survey, northerly by lands of —— Bailey, and westerly by lands of Samuel Mew, Esq. Two hundred acres thereof is fine tupelow and maple swamp; the remainder good pine land. Any person inclinable to purchase either of the above tracts, may treat with INGLIS & HALL.

Savannah Georgia, 20th Dec. 1766.

JOHN WARD, TAYLOR;

HAS just imported in the AMERICA, Captain RAINIER, from LONDON;

A Fresh assortment of the best super fine London-dress'd BROAD-CLOTHS, also all useful materials for his business; likewise scarlet, crimson, and black super fine plush; the very best of silk and worsted breeches pieces of all colours; gold and silver trimmings bought upon the best terms by as good a judge as any in England, which enables him to sell much lower than the common advance.—All Gentlemen may therefore save themselves a great deal of trouble, and prevent having so many different bills for their cloaths, as he can supply them with the cloth as well as with the materials, and have their cloaths made near as cheap as can be sent from England, since he in future fixes the price of a suit of cloaths, with all suitable trimmings, from FORTY FIVE to FIFTY POUNDS currency a suit.—He likewise cleans GOLD and SILVER LACE.

On Wednesday the 13th day of April next, will exposed to public SALE, at the usual place in Charles-Town;

Sundry valuable LOTS of LAND at Ansonborough,

The property of the Subscriber;

TWO or them containing 83 feet and 9 inches in front, on the north side of George-Street, and 200 feet in depth.

One of 40 feet in front, and 200 in depth.

One on the East side of Squirrel-street, of 25 feet in front, and 136 feet 9 inches in depth.

Four on a new street of 25 feet in width (which I have laid out); two of which contain 83 feet and 9 inches each in front on the South side of said new street; and one of 66 feet in front, and one of 40; all 143 feet and 8 inches deep.

Twelve months credit will be given, the purchasers paying interest and giving approved security to

JOHN S. DART,

In whose hands a plan of the whole may be seen.

March 28, 1768.

THESE are to give notice, to all whom it may concern, that I will not pay any debt contracted against the estate of Joseph Ladson, sen. deceased, after this date, unless a written order from me is produced.

March 28, 1768. ISAAC LADSON.

To be let on FREIGHT,

For any PORT in GREAT-BRITAIN, COWES and the MARKETS, SPAIN or PORTUGAL, or any port up the MIDE-TERRANEAN.

THE BRIGANTINE JAMES and ANN, JAMES DODD, Master; a handy vessel, burthen about four hundred barrels of rice; for freight apply to the said master, or to

MANSELL, CORBETT, & ROBERTS.

To be sold on Thursday the 5th of April next, at the house of Mr. Adam Cuthatt, in Jacksonborough, Ponpon;

A PARCEL of very likely and valuable SLAVES The conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

March 21, 1768. JOHN JACKSON.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE very valuable LOTS of LAND in Ansonborough, belonging to the Subscribers; containing 33 feet and an half front on George Street, and 160 feet deep.

Also, to be rented out, the HOUSE where I now live, or the HOUSE where the Chief Justice lately lived. For further particulars, inquire of

JONATHAN BADGER.

EXCEEDING good ARRACK by the gallon or dozen; Jamaica, Windward-Islands, and Northward RUM, loaf and brown SUGAR, a few dozen of Mountain WINE——And a parcel of good Ash OARS—To be sold by

SIMON TUFTS,

On the Bay, near the Watch-house.

Who has a NEGRO WENCH to hire out by the month or year, that is a good washer and ironer.

STRAYED from my plantation on Charles-Town Neck, a brown HORSE about thirteen hands and an half high, branded on the off buttock E, was seen on the Goose-Creek road, and I imagine he may be found about Strawberry ferry, where he lately crossed from Black-mingo. Whoever will deliver him to me in Charles-Town, shall receive two dollars reward, with all reasonable charges.

March 14, 1768. THOMAS GADSDEN.

A NEGRO Carpenter,

To be hired by the MONTH or YEAR, by

WILLIAM GIBBES.

EXCEEDING fine HYSON, GREEN, and BOAEA TEA, some rich SILKS, COFFEE, LOAF SUGAR, &c. just imported, and to be sold at my store in Broad street.

THOMAS WALTEB.

Likewise some MAHOGANY in logs or planks, and a parcel of corn-fed PORK, fit for sea stores.

Good INDICO SEED,

And a Quantity of CEADER POSTS, to be sold by

LIND & CHOVIN.

TO BE LETT,

For one year or more,

A VERY good large brick house, in George-Town, one end fitted up for a store, where one has been kept for many years, fronting upon Bay street, the other part for a family, fronting upon Church street. Any one inclinable to hire the same, may treat with

JOSEPH BROWN.

JUST IMPORTED,

from LONDON,

AN assortment of CORDAGE, from a ratline to an eleven inch cable, grapnals and anchors from 60 wt. to 1000 wt. sail cloth of all numbers, 5d. 6d. 7d. and 20d. nails to be sold much under the common advance per piece or larger quantity, for cash, or on short credit, by

ROBERT SMYTH.

Who hath on hand for sale, about 100 hogsheads and Porter barrels of fine OLD JAMAICA RUM, West-India ditto, and muscovado sugar, pipes of MADERA particular wine, warranted of the first quality, Vidonia, Mountain, Rhenish and all other wines. t. f.

TO BE SOLD by the subscriber.

HIS valuable plantation on Goose-Creek, containing 1000 acres of land, about 200 of it fine cypress swamp and marsh land, and a quantity of very good pine fit for sawing, and making of bricks, having six landing places on said plantation, about twenty-two miles from Charles-Town, has two good dwelling houses, with all other necessary buildings on it. Any person inclinable to purchase the above place, must apply to

t. f. THOMAS SMITH.

ANDREW LORD,

Having received a consignment of sundry Goods, by the LONDON, Capt. *Curling*, will sell them very reasonably by the quantity (especially to those who sell again) at a back store lately possessed by Messrs. *Inglis, Lloyd, & Co.*

The ARTICLES are as follows, viz.

SIX bales good Scotch oznabrugs, five hogsheads London loaf sugar, twelve hogsheads London porter, six barrels red herrings, containing 1000 in each cask. A very good London made Italian chair, with harness compleat, with a cane back; one ditto, with pannels neatly gilt; a very good post-chaise, with harness compleatly painted and gilt; eleven chests of china, containing blue and white plates, large round, oval and octagon dishes, pint and half pint basons, coffee and tea cups and saucers, fruit dishes, tea and milk pots, sauce boats, several sets of tea table china, very large china bowls, one in particular, cost four guineas.

N. B. The china will be sold positively at seven and a half for one, from the original invoice. t. f.

WHEREAS the persons in England to whom ELIZABETH SHOEMAKER deceased, bequeathed the produce of her real and personal estates, are very pressing to have the whole remitted to them in the speediest manner: Therefore we the executors of the said ELIZABETH SHOEMAKER request all those indebted to her estate, by bond or note, due the first of January 1768, to discharge the same as soon as possible, that we may be enabled to remit the money to England.

FREDERICK GRIMKE,
MOSES DARQUIER.

ALL persons who have any demands on the estates of Benjamin Backhouse, or Katharine Backhouse, deceased, are desired to give them in properly attested; and all those indebted to the said estates, are requested to pay without further trouble, that I may be enabled to discharge the debts as soon as possible.

THOMAS ELFE, Administrator to Benjamin Backhouse, and Executor to Katharine Backhouse.

SAMPSON NEYLE, *intending to depart the province this spring*, in order to entitle himself to the benefit of the Attachment Act, and that no pretence may be made to put the same in execution against his estate during his absence, GIVES THIS NOTICE thereof; and that, in the mean time, he shall be ready to appear and give bail to any suit or summons that shall be issued against him, in terms of the said act.

Any persons having demands against the estate of JOHN NEYLE, deceased, are desired to bring the same attested, to

SAMPSON NEYLE, Administrator.

ABOUT twenty-five thousand feet of MOHOGANY, sawed up into handy plank, fit for dunnaging vessels, to be sold together, or in small parcels as may as may suit the purchasers, very cheap, for cash or short credit, by

DAVID STODDARD, & Co.

Charles-Town, Feb. 22, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation called Tunbridge, containing 2000 acres, bounding to the eastward on Wright's river, to the westward on Henry Laurens, Esq's, to the northward on a road leading to Shuter's hill, and to the south on lands of Jermyn Wright, and Wright's river.

A plantation called Shuter's-Hill, containing 554 acres, bounding on Henry Laurens, Esq; and on Mr. James Sanders.

A tract of land on Savannah river, containing 820 acres' including Rochester ferry.

A plantation near Savannah river, called the Cypress, containing 600 acres, in proper order for planting immediately.

A plantation called Cane-Savannah, containing 600 acres, in proper order for planting immediately.

A tract containing 1282 acres, on the easternmost forks of Saltcatcher river, adjoining land of Joseph Butler.

A tract on Pedee river, cantaining 600 acres, bounding to the west on said river, and on land of Samuel Masters.

A plantation on Stevens's creek, near Augusts, containing 300 acres.

Also four two acre lots in the town of Dorchester known by the numbers 3, 4, 9, and 10.

The above lands in quality & situation are inferior to none in the different parts of the province where they lie.

By an exact survey, it appears that the lands on Savannah river, are not within the supposed lines of the barony formerly granted to Mr. Walter.

Persons inclined to purchase may apply to Egerton Leigh, or Peter Manigault, Esqrs. in Charles-Town, or to

JERMYN WRIGHT.
CHARLES WRIGHT.

MANSELL, CORBETT, & Co.

Have imported in the ship Planters Adventure, Miles Lowley master, from London,

A COMPLEAT ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, which they will dispose of at a very low advance, at their store in Tradd-street: among which are the following articles,

SUPER FINE fashionable broad cloths with suitable trimmings, good Cheshire and Gloucester cheese, Kenton's best porter in barrels, potatoes, split peafe, Italian London-made riding chairs and chaises, green Windsor chairs, raisins in and out of the jar, currants, almonds in and out of the shell, fashionable silks and stuffs for ladies gowns, silk petticoats, Japan'd tea tables, tea chests, waiters and bread baskets, very cheap stuffs for negro wenches gowns, guns with bayonets and slings compleat at £. 24 each, or cheaper taking a quantity, marble slabs with brackets, Port wine in bottles, Wilton Carpets, womens straw hats and bonnets, an elegant glass pyramid, smoak jacks, and corn mills.

Also, A quantity of stone brimstone and manna, to be sold very cheap, and extraordinary fine CLARET at £. 12 per dozen. t. f.

TO BE LETT,

THE PLANTATION formerly Mr. Haddrell's, on Wando Neck, about 4 miles from Charles-Town, a pleasant and healthy situation, and very convenient for the Charles-Town market, the high land is very good for corn or indico, and also for a large and profitable garden. Any person inclinable to rent the same, may apply to

Feb. 16, 1768. 6 w. WILLIAM GIBBES.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note, or book debt, that unless they discharge or settle them to my satisfaction, on or before the 8th day of May next, they will positively find them in the hands of an attorney at law, to be sued for without further notice from MARY SPRIGG.

March 19th, 1768.

OLD Jamaica Rum in Hogsheads and Porter Casks; and Philadelphia superfine Flour, Ship Bread, and Bar Iron, lately imported, to be sold reasonably by

THOMAS SHIRLEY,

Who hath also for Sale, about 150 Tons of chipt and unchipt LOGWOOD, for which the Purchaser may have Six Months Credit.

Charles-Town: Printed by Peter Timothy, at the oldest Printing-Office, in Broad-Street, next to the General Post-Office; where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this Paper are taken in, all Kinds of useful Blanks sold, and all Sorts of Printing-Work is done with Accuracy and Dispatch.